

New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Ogden M. Reid, President; G. V. Mott, Secretary and Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 155 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York. Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$1.75; 3 mos. \$5.00; 6 mos. \$9.00; 1 year \$16.00. Daily only, 1 mo. \$1.00; 3 mos. \$2.75; 6 mos. \$5.00; 1 year \$9.00. Sunday only, 1 year \$3.00. Daily only, 1 mo. \$1.00; 3 mos. \$2.75; 6 mos. \$5.00; 1 year \$9.00.

FOREIGN RATES.—DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month \$3.00; 3 months \$8.00; 6 months \$12.00; 1 year \$20.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month \$1.00; 3 months \$2.75; 6 months \$5.00; 1 year \$9.00. CANADIAN RATES.—DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month \$2.50; 3 months \$7.00; 6 months \$11.00; 1 year \$18.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month \$1.00; 3 months \$2.75; 6 months \$5.00; 1 year \$9.00.

Printed at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter. The Tribune uses its best endeavors to insure the trustworthiness of every advertisement it prints and to avoid the publication of all advertisements containing misleading statements or claims.

A Compromise on the Money Dead-lock.

By the repassage of an appropriation bill pared to its lowest terms, and minus any appropriations for the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Efficiency and Economy, the Republican Assembly has made its record on the state's finances as emphatic as it can. It has reiterated its position that these departments are full of political jobholders, whose work is not worth what the state is asked to pay for their keep. It has forced the issue to the full extent of the power of one house of the Legislature.

If the Democratic Senate, as is reported, is willing to meet the Republican Assembly's contentions to the extent of seeking appropriations only for the head of each department until the next Legislature comes into power, it is a reasonable basis for compromise. A compromise there must be, or the state's business must be disorganized and crippled to an extent unthinkable. Such a compromise would be a virtual admission of the Republican contentions and a practical economy in the elimination of the bulk of the money spent for these bureaus in other years. The money necessary to maintain their chiefs could be attributed to the Democrats as the state's inevitable toll to Democracy. It is to be hoped the Murphy men will adopt some way to save their faces which will mean as little real expense to the state as this. If such a proposal is put forward in the conference committee the Republicans might well accept it.

The Health of an Army of Invasion in Mexico.

General Gorgas contributes an optimistic discussion of army sanitation in the current "Engineering Record." He does not take up Mexican conditions in detail. His article relates in more general terms to the safeguards which will be taken "in the event of an invasion of a tropical country." But the facts cited bear propheticly upon the invasion which the army now considers inevitable.

In our war with Spain, he points out, we were without training or experience in camp sanitation in the tropics. The lessons of 1816 had been forgotten. The new developments of preventive medicine were still incomplete. Since then much has happened. Our own disasters in Cuba and the home camps awakened the army authorities. Also the officers and enlisted men learned by sad experience the vital necessity of hygiene.

The resulting improvement was well illustrated in the Texan camps of recent years, where as many as ten thousand men lived for a year at a time with a sick rate lower than at the average post. Education of the individual soldier is at the bottom of such a record. Unless the enlisted man understands the urgency of not drinking polluted water and of protection against insect bites it is futile to hope for immunity from plagues. On this point the Spanish war veterans can do good work in educating their comrades. For the new recruits there will be constant training and instruction.

The list of medical discoveries is a striking one. The anti-typhoid inoculation is expected to make a repetition of the twenty thousand typhoid cases of 1898 impossible. So, too, with the prevention of yellow fever, now an old story through the miracles wrought at Panama. Methods of purifying water have also undergone considerable improvement.

Last of all, and most important, we must add, the army has in General Gorgas the ideal man to take the knowledge of the last decade and make it count. The record of disease avoided and lives saved will not be one of the smaller glories of any war of invasion in "a tropical country."

So Far So Good at Sandwich.

Uncle Sam usually enjoys a little better than average luck in sport. Just now he considers that congratulations are in order on the draw for the British amateur golf championship. No two of his ten doughty competitors for the title are pitted against each other in the first round, and not one has drawn as an opponent one of the strong hopes of Great Britain.

This should insure a heavy American representation in succeeding rounds and help to maintain the intense interest in the tournament at Sandwich already aroused on both sides of the water. At last reports 242 entries, forty-two more than in any previous year, had been recorded as an earnest of England's determination to repel the invaders from France and the United States. These 242 are to be reduced to two in seven rounds of match play, and then these two, particularly if one is an American, are to provide an historic contest for the championship. There is a possibility, of course, with Francis Ouimet, Jerome Travers, "Chick" Evans and seven other competitors competing, that both contestants in the finals will be Americans. We rather hope, despite a perfectly healthy patriotism, that this will not be the case. May the international element continue to the very end to make this tournament at Sandwich the most interesting and exciting on record!

The Food in the Package.

The federal net-weight law, enforcement of which has just been begun, is similar to that of this state in its requirement that all containers of foodstuffs shall be marked to show the net weight or volume of their contents. Its benefit to the consumers is that it places the emphasis on the quantity of the contents rather than on the package. It requires the manufacturer to give sixteen ounces of sugar rather than a box of sugar, or, at least, to state exactly how much of the commodity the box is supposed to contain. It offers an opportunity lacking before to get back at the rascally merchant and the thieving short-weight manufacturer.

trade customs of preparing or packing articles, but there has been a feeling on the part of customers that they had a protection and means of redress for injury which insured good faith on the part of those who packed the foodstuffs. Extension of the system to the broad field of interstate commerce and attention to the enforcement of the law by federal authorities, as well as state authorities here, will keep the consumer pretty well assured that he's getting what he pays for.

The Polo Challenge Lived Up To.

It is good news that the sporting spirit of England has prevailed over counsels of confusion and that we are again to see an English four at Westbury. The glory of last year's matches is still fresh in mind. The thrilling and spectacular contest is one that can ill be spared, even in such a year of international wonders as the present.

The four as now arranged is by no means to be despised, for all the conflict and hesitation that have marred its selection. In finally consenting to come Captain Cheape doubtless yields to the strong urging by British sportsmen. He adds great individual strength to the Wimbome men, and if past quarrels can be forgotten and a sound spirit of team play developed, our men will unquestionably have their hands full.

The comments of British critics upon the complications which nearly ended the chances of Hurlingham for the year make strange reading in American ears. Class spirit and snobbishness have occasionally played their part in American sports, especially at our colleges. But our whole national bent is so strongly in favor of letting the best man have his chance that such rivalries and animosities as disrupted Lord Wimbome's team are almost inconceivable to us. Let us hope they will always remain so.

A Passing Seizure.

Spring as a season should be regarded as nature's period of convalescence—a period in which her health varies greatly from day to day, though steadily improving. In the last two days she has suffered a meteorological fit. The attack began with sneezing and coughing, followed by a prolonged chill, her temperature falling to a point below that recorded at this particular stage of her annual recovery except on one occasion, twenty years ago.

It is interesting to note the symptoms in different localities. Manchester, N. H., reports a snowstorm, followed by a heavy thunder shower. Pittsburgh sends word of an electrical storm, accompanied by a cyclone. Michigan complains of floods.

These lapses are particularly annoying to those of us whose engagements to make love to her they cancel. They always pass, however, leaving her a bit more desirable, if anything. Did she not scare us occasionally in this period of charming invalidism we should not realize we adored her so.

The Disfigurement of City Hall Park.

Every word of the criticism of our civic centre, City Hall Park, contained in a letter printed in another column is sober truth. It is not pleasant to think how the city has neglected and abused this important spot. But only by just such plain realization of the unpleasant truth can we obtain improvement.

The "temporary" horror, now in its eighth year, extending the bridge terminal into the park, is the worst on the list. And, very likely because of its devastating example, other smaller intrusions have grown up. Hope still exists that some day our rapid transit experts will eliminate this structure. Let us keep on prodding them and cursing the excrescence to which delay has granted a charmed existence.

As for the smaller items, they should be reformed and reduced to the lowest limits. The approaches to the city's executive centre should certainly not resemble either a county fair or a subway construction.

What Penroseism Means.

Next Tuesday the Republicans of Pennsylvania will have a chance to show whether or not they are in sympathy with the forward movement in the Republican party. They can do so by defeating for renomination Senator Boies Penrose, who stands for all the defects and vices of the old order in politics and who makes no bones about acknowledging that he stands for them. "Penrose Stands Pat on Penroseism," said a headline the other day in "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," and what Penroseism means "The Ledger" also described in these fitting words:

Penroseism means the indorsement of a method of party government which is synonymous with all that is degrading and demoralizing in American politics, the debauching of elections, the flagrant employment of crime to defeat the will of the voters at the polls, the use of public office for purposes of corruption, the debasing of the Legislature for the purpose of graft and special privileges, and the domination of the people by a political machine which owes its strength and power to a corrupt alliance with venal leaders of the minority party. Penroseism does not mean and offers not the slightest hope of a purification of conditions which are almost wholly responsible for the humiliating overthrow of the Republicans in 1912, and for the nationwide revulsion from a leadership trained in the same school and using the same methods as Penrose.

It is to be regretted that more of the Philadelphia newspapers have not felt free to speak the truth as plainly as "The Ledger" does. Many interests which Penrose has served are seeking to continue his tenure in Washington, and they care little or nothing about the effect of his re-election on the fortunes of the Republican party. Yet the voters know well enough why those interests are supporting him. Are they going to renominate Penrose in order to please a few of his big clients in Pennsylvania or are they going to defeat him for the credit of the state and the regeneration of the Republican party?

To Enforce the Migratory Bird Law.

The Senate is to be congratulated on having restored the House's appropriation of \$50,000 for enforcement of the migratory bird law to the appropriation bill. To reduce the appropriation for this purpose to \$10,000 or \$20,000, as the Committee on Agriculture sought to do, would be to spread the money out so thin as to render it useless. No adequate enforcement of the law possibly could result.

This law is worth enforcing, not only from an aesthetic but an economic view. It should protect from wasting slaughter not only game birds, but songbirds and insect eaters. The country will be richer for such protection in beauty and in solid, countable dollars. For Congress to have nullified this law, in effect, as withholding of an adequate appropriation would have done, would have been notice to the Canadian authorities that the treaty now being worked out for bird protection by the two countries was considered of no moment here. The appropriation should be adopted and spent in careful carrying out of the law's purposes.

The Conning Tower

The First and Last Lines Are Browning's
The year's at the spring,
And Jack's on the stand;
Oh, hear the bravado
That Huerta has hurled!
Sinclairs are a-wing
All over the land.
What's from Colorado?
All's right with the world!

Mr. Manton read from one of Rose's many newspaper articles which purported to give facts of the underworld, in which it was stated that he had named a building committee and that all its members were "gunmen" hired by Rosenthal. When questioned closely by Mr. Manton, Rose said he did not write all of the underworld articles, despite the fact that his name was placed over all the articles that appeared.—From the story of yesterday's trial.

Speaking of journalistic misdemeanors, it is worse than a misdemeanor for a newspaper to print stuff it knows the man signing it did not write. Even if it is only baseball stuff.

NO, BUT IT MIGHT HURT HER TENNIS GAME IF SHE DOES.
Sir: Little Alice wants to know if the rubber soles on her tennis shoes will hurt her eyes if she doesn't look at them?
GEM KAY.

Of course, as everybody knows, Mr. Hearst is the laborer's friend—here, stop your giggling; that isn't the joke—but until C. W. T. observed the Evening Journal printing "Sunrise, 4:43 a. m.; sunset, 7:10 a. m.," he wasn't sure that Mr. Hearst was for the 24-hour day.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS.

May 12.—Early awake, and disgruntled to find it a dark morning, and cold. All the public prints filled with accounts of the trial of Becker, and yet I do find that few I meet are talking about it. But the story is that the courtroom was overcrowded this afternoon, which seemeth to me the greatest folly. Why should any be let enter save those that do have real business there? To the tennis-court and played four sets with Sam'l Adams, and lost them all, yet I did not play badly neither. He hath too much skill for me, I fear. Thence to the office and so much to do there that I did not leave until midnight.

13.—Mistress Edith Whiffen to breakfast, having stopped with us the night. We did play some airs together, I upon my harmonica and she upon the pianoforte, which she doth with great virtuosity. To the city then, and played four games of kelly pool, and won them all, and some silver with them. Thence to the ball-park, but found upon arrival there that there was to be no game played, owing, they said, to the cold and the wet field. Which seemeth was absurd, for, whilst the day was unpleasant, yet were there many to see the game, which I feel sure could have been played. Eftsoons the publick, overleat too long, will lose their faith in the managements of the baseball clubs, who will wonder what is the matter. To the office then for a bit, but could get nought written, so with Edith and my wife to dinner at a publick, and a fair dinner too, and they to see Ethel Barrymore and her uncle do "A Scrap of Paper," and I to the office and finished my stint. My wife tells me she intends to purchase a cat, which I am sorry for, as I dislike cats in my house, and in sooth, everywhere, being untrustworthy beasts and stupid.

Weather forecast: For to-day: Fair and almost warm enough for a ball game.

The Springtime Kipling.

[Being "Eusex," as it might appear to a v. m. whose thoughts were lightly turning.]
God gives all men all maid to love,
But since man's heart is small,
Ordains for each one girl shall prove
Beloved over all.
Each to his choice, and I rejoice;
The one who fell to me
Is a rare queen—a right fair queen—
Ye, Chubbins—Thou art she!

YOU SHOULD HAVE ASKED FOR "PRINTER'S INK."

Sir: In the 14th Street Subway Station the other day, I went over to the news stand and asked the man for "Printer's Ink." Got the rejoinder that he did not keep any kind of ink.
SIR.

"Germany has received eighteen Nobel prizes, France fourteen and the United States one. Does this prove anything?" asks one of the Globe letter-writers. It proves that thirty-three Nobel prizes have been awarded, whatever that proves.

NEW TO US, BUT WE DON'T GET ABOUT MUCH.

Sir: Is this new?
"He's the tightest wad I ever met!"
"Tight?"
"Yes. If he had a thousand watches he wouldn't give you the right time."
CURLY.

Won't you pass it along to some friend whom you think might become interested in it?—The Globe.
Whom might that be, Cyril?

BEATING OUT AN INFIELD WIT, MORE LIKE.

Sir: Our est. stenog., who by the way is taking correspondence courses in our worthy language, writes: "and we trust you will not let this interfere with our heretofore present relations." Which may be the means of landing on first through an error.
S. H. K.

Perhaps it is right for baseball managements to dissemble their love for the paying public, but why do they kick them downstairs?

THE TRUTH AND POETRY ABOUT NEW CANAAN.

[From the Stratford (Conn.) Times.]
I have wandered about this grand old State,
And in many towns I've been;
I have seen the fine grand buildings,
And have talked with many men.
Of all the towns I have wandered to
I cannot tell the best;
But I will speak of some I've seen
And you can think of the rest.

There is Greenwich at the County's end—
A fine old town you will agree;
Elegant estates and country mansions,
But costs a lot to dwell there you see.

Stamford is a fine little city
Made famous by lock name of Yale,
Attorney Cummings and Galea A. Carter
And Chief Brennan who takes men to jail.

A little to the east of that city
Is a town they call Darien
Much wealth is concealed in its borders,
But it hasn't grown ever since goodness knows when.

[MORE TO-MORROW.]

The endings by columnists made

Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions played,
Were tolling downward in the night.

F. P. A.



HUERTA—I won't resign, but I may have to move.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

DISFIGURING CITY HALL PARK

The Ugly Excrescences Should Be Removed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The solemn spectacle presented by the passage of the nation's dead before the City Hall on Monday morning again directs attention to the pitiful condition of City Hall Park. The bringing of the heroes of Vera Cruz to the City Hall, there to receive the brief but appropriate eulogy of the Mayor, was a natural and instinctive expression of the place which the City Hall holds in the public mind. It is the civic centre of our great city. Here is focussed the sentiment of five and a half million people.

And yet at this place, which should be beautiful and dignified and as expressive as possible of our finest civic spirit, what do we see? In front of the City Hall a broken and unsightly fountain; beside it a big shed for the sale of milk; in the southwest corner of the park two unnecessarily large and ugly superstructures of underground toilets; on the south sidewalk a big chimney-like ventilator; east of the City Hall trees propped up by wire; thrusting out from the Brooklyn Bridge over upon the park sidewalk the unspeakable "temporary" excrescence, now some eight years old; along the park railings, on space which was not long ago cut off from the lawn for the accommodation of the public, a fringe of bootblack and news stands; along the City Hall and elsewhere, the same. At the present moment there are upon the park sidewalks thirty-three stands or structures for the sale of newspapers, flowers, milk and soda water and for blacking boots—not to mention numerous purveyors without stands. Last Christmas, within the park limits, were erected two stereoscopic booths and two screens, by means of which a private business concern advertised alternately a free lunch and its own and others' business.

It is to be hoped that our new Park Commissioner will not wait until the Catskill Aqueduct is completed, or that more remote period when the Angelina Crane fountain may be finished, to begin the remodeling of City Hall Park. More people pass through or by this park than any other in the city, and the daily sight by a third of a million of citizens of its abused and neglected condition, right at the threshold of the city government, tends to drag down civic spirit, as it humiliates civic pride.

City Hall Park should be cleaned up and remodelled as a ceremonial civic centre, in keeping with the beauty of the City Hall and the dignity of the city itself.
E. H. H.
New York, May 12, 1914.

THE ARMS OF MEXICAN REGULARS

Not Old Style, Inferior Weapons, Says a Reader.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In a letter to your paper, dated at Washington, D. C., April 3 or 4, your former special correspondent in Mexico City stated that the Mexican regulars were armed with old style, inferior rifles.

I am told by an acquaintance, a resident of Mexico for thirty-five years, who is himself a "gun crank," and who, in the last three years, has seen thousands of troops, both Federal and rebel, that the standard arm of the Mexican Federal army is and has for a number of years been the Mauser rifle, calibre 7 millimetres, which has a slightly flatter trajectory than the new United States Springfield, which has a range of about 6,000 yards. With battle sights up its range is 8,000 yards. Unfortunately, however, Carranza's forces are not so well armed, for which

THE TRINITY TENEMENTS

Why Are They Not Replaced by Model Structures?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In the report of the Tenement House Commission for the Trinity tenements, found in the Year Book for 1913, the suggestion is made that in case any of the houses are demolished the corporation would do well to build model tenements in their place, and we are told that "the erection of business premises in place of the tenements would prove disadvantageous to the community from a social point of view." Trinity Corporation has paid no attention whatsoever to this suggestion, but has torn down hundreds of the tenements and erected business premises on their sites, thereby adding to the congestion on the lower West Side of the city, and additional congestion means at least three things—an increased amount of suffering, a higher death rate and a larger number of prostitutes.
JOHN A. HANDFAST.
New York, May 12, 1914.

"FLY FOR YOUR LIFE"

Refugees Who Criticize Are Called Ungrateful.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The "Fly for your life" advice, even if true, was the only sane advice to give people miles inland in a hostile and half barbarous country, where the combined army of the United States could not reach them for weeks, at which time it is reasonably certain there would have been none left for rescue. Under have been adopted these people have all the plan adopted to escape, and, judging from some lurid newspaper accounts, are so ignorant and ungrateful that they are cursing the government heads who saved them from murder. Such people can hardly be worth the trouble of saving, as they certainly have proved they are not desirable citizens, if the remarks attributed to them are true. Others who have refused to take the advice of seeking the protection of their own government are facing certain murder should it finally be necessary to proclaim war, but this cannot be charged against Washington, should it come to pass.

Criticizing the Cabinet as being inferior to any preceding body seems to be a favorite pastime with people who would hardly be able to sit in judgment over a village tax assessment. One can go to the other end of the earth and hear the name of our Secretary of State spoken in terms of admiration and approval. The masses of the people have much to be thankful for when they know they have an administration at Washington which is not moved by jingoism and moneyed interests, but considers the lives and prosperity of the nation as of paramount value.
O. B. METTS.
New York, May 12, 1914.

THE "WILD WOMEN" OF COLORADO

A Reader Views These "Female Hordes" with Shudders.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In the Colorado news published in yesterday's papers was the following statement:

Unless Governor Ammons, within forty-eight hours, answers the request of a committee of women for action to their report on the Ludlow battle, charging the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with responsibility, 5,000 suffragists will march to the Capitol, invade the special session of the Legislature, and camp on the Capitol grounds until the Governor does reply, so says Mrs. Alma V. Laferty, ex-member of the Legislature.

What a striking evidence of the logic of putting women into politics, and where it does it differ in principle from the antics and crimes of the so-called "wild women," the militants (or rather the malignants), in England? In both cases it is the determination to have their own way regardless of right or reason, in the present instance, by the intention to overwhelm the state Capitol with female hordes and force the Legislature to do their bidding!

And the question that naturally arises is: Who is looking after the boys and girls belonging to these 5,000 women, who are ready to "camp on the Capitol grounds until the Governor does reply." It is a sad outlook for Colorado and for its coming generation. God help them both.
W. C. C.
New York, May 12, 1914.

WOMEN WITH THEIR HATS ON

Why Didn't They Vote for Order in Colorado? Asks an "Anti."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A letter in your edition of this morning is devoted to a disparagement of the mother in the home. Your correspondent describes in detail what motherhood did recently in Colorado "with its hat on," which consisted in marching to the Capitol and petitioning the Governor to send to the President for federal troops, because the state was unable to cope with the miners' strike situation. But one purpose for which these same mothers had previously put on their hats she omitted—viz., to go out and elect the Governor and other officials who permitted such conditions to come about. It is noteworthy that woman suffragists always take all the credit for any laudable legislation or superiority of conditions whenever their sex has the ballot, but for anything deserving of blame they give all the credit to the other sex, or else reply that women can only do what men do, which is to vote.

Methods our suffragist sisters would best be silent on the present state of affairs in Colorado, at the end of twenty years of women's enfranchisement there, in view of their repeated boasts of its benefits to the state.
ALICE EDITH ABELL.
New York, May 12, 1914.

THE CLEVELAND IDEA

Saving Daylight by Changing Clocks is Laughed At.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The idea that seems to prevail in Cleveland is that by adopting the device of setting the hands of the clock one hour ahead "an hour more of daylight in the late afternoon" would be gained, which is, of course, absurd. What this really means is that if a business man wants to close his office at 4 p. m. instead of at 5, he is so hindered in his conservatism that he cannot do so unless by pushing ahead the hands of the clock he is able to steal himself into believing that he is still closing his office at 5.

Could there possibly be a stronger demonstration than this of slavish adherence to outworn ancestral conventions connected with the ancient fixed calendar of domestic habits? The remedy for any inconvenience felt by the use of Central time in Cleveland is simply and easily applied, and requires no deception and no departure from the correct principles of time reckoning.
VERITAS.
New York, May 12, 1914.